at the hurriedness of the visit. Several of the party remained long enough to offer a toast to

the men aboard. Then the Patrol put off in the rain, while the Raleigh's six-pounders thundered out the Mayor's salute. The warship weighed her anchor

HOW THEY WENT UP THE RIVER The order of parade up the Bay and river was

The police boat Patrol, Chief Devery commanding. The Gien Island and the Gien, steaming abreast. The Sandoval and Alvarado, captured Spanish sumboats. The Raieigh.

Pour police boats, including the Robert A. Van Wyck and Zophar Mulls.

The boats of the Health and Charities departments. Excursion boats and auguousts.

The Government Coast Survey steamboat Pathfinder, flying the Governor's flag, joined the fleet near the Battery and followed the other oats up the river to Grant's tomb.

me disappointment was expressed on the Glen Island because the Raleigh was not saluted as she passed Governor's Island, and General Butterfield said the committee had sent to President McKinley a special request to have the rule against saluting on Sunday waived, but that no reply had been received. As the fleet moved up the river there was a constant roar of steam whistles, and thousands of people were seen standing in the rain on piers and bulkheads waving handkerchiefs and flags.

GREETED WITH SALUTES

The first salute for the Raleigh was fired on the bluff at Seventy-second-st., and further up the river salutes were fired from boathouses. An engine of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad had been sent up the track with a car full of people, who waved from the car vindows, and the locomotive made an effective use of its whistle to swell the din of welcome. People on the excursion boats were surprised to see thousands of people on the Riverside Drive and on the paths in the Riverside Park, waiting to aid in the reception to the Raleigh. The rain was falling fast and furiously then.

The long strings of umbrella-covered p were seen strings of unioritate of the heights as far up as Grant's tomb. Opposite the tomb the saluting by the cruiser began. The shots fired from the Raleigh's guns made the windows of the steamboats rattle and shake. These shots were followed by loud reports from the grupo of the little gunboats and were anguns of the little gunboats and were an

wered from a battery north of Claremont.

The band on the Glen Island lined up at the
gangway and played the Doxology. All the
boats on the river blew blasts with their whistles. ople on the boats and on the shore cheere

and more enthusiasm was displayed there and more enthusiasm was displayed there than anywhere else. After the Raleigh and the two little gunboats had fired their salutes of twenty-one guns, which were answered from the shore, the parade turned and went down the river. The return trip was made slowly.

The Raleigh came to a stop and anchored in the middle of the stream off Thirty-fourth-st.

while the gunboats kept on around the Battery and proceeded to the Navy Yard. The other hoats steamed off in various directions, and just before 3 p. m. the parade was over.

OFFICERS INVITED TO BANQUETS. The Union League Club, the Manhattan Club

and General Butterfield, on behalf of Lafayette and General Butterfield, on behalf of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., have invited the officers of the Raleigh to banquets, the dates of which have not been fixed on account of the uncertainty as to the stay of the ship in the harbor.

Mayor Van Wyck and General Butterfield yesterday expressed their feeling of admiration for John H. Starin, who gave the use of the two steamboats, the Glen Island and the Glen, to the officials and the Citizens' Reception Committee free of charge. The Mayor declared that lat. Starin's public spirit and patriotism were

free of charge. The Mayor declared that starin's pulsic spirit and patriotism were AS SEEN FROM THE SHORE.

CROWDS ALONG THE DRIVE DEFIED THE RAIN.

FEW PEOPLE AT THE BATTERY, BUT THRONGS SATHERED TO WELCOME THE

tion announced late on Saturday that the programme arranged would be carried out on Sunday. Many had supposed that Monday would lected, and it was generally believed when postponed. The consequence was that comparatively few gathered to do the ship honor yester-The flags and decorations which had been flung from the tops and windows of buildings | CAUSE OF THE CRUISER'S DELAY. everywhere were few in number yesterday. The holiday aspect was absent. The day being Sun- DIFFICULTY IN COALING AND AN ACCIDENT day the cruiser received no salutes from the

Probably not more than two hundred all told visited Battery Park yesterday morning to see the procession, while on Saturday thousands were on hand from early morning till it was too dark to see down the bay.

The head of the flotilla accompanying the Raleigh came abreast of the Battery at 12:10 p. m., and at that time the rain which had been drizzling all the morning fell in torrents, so that the handful of people that had gathered, drawn together by the whistles, found it more attractive to run for cover than to watch the procession. Not more than twenty boats were in line, and the most of them were the police tugs.

As the flotilla advanced up the river the whistles of the boats announced to the people that the Raleigh was coming. Men and boys and a few women and girls came pouring from the houses garbed in mackintoshes or heavy coats, and with umbrellas in hand rushed for

RAIN DEFIED UPTOWN.

Uptown along Riverside Drive, where on Saturday throngs waited all day, there was a scathe side streets, until by the time the Raleigh had reached that far a good line extended all the way along from Seventy-second-st, to Grant's tomb. At the lower end of the Drive the rain was sufficient to dampen the ardor of even the boys, so that as soon as the Raleigh had passed, instead of awaiting her return on the down trip, they ran for home. But the number of those who kept coming more than made up fer the deficiency by the time she re-

From the Battery to Harlem every window that commanded a view of the river seemed to have occupants. Some windows were black with heads. The tops of many buildings had people on them anxious to see the famous ship. people on them anxious to see the famous ship. Vessels along the river-front showed their colors in honor of the Raleigh, and many of the houses uptown had flags flying.

At Grant's tomb a thousand people waited

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com. 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y. MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

's. Women's and Children's Silk, Merine, Natural

Wool, Baibriggan and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

## Rheumatic Pains!

**Radway's Ready Relief** 

patiently in the rain all the morning. They huddled together, and got under cover wherever it was possible. But when a few minutes after I o'clock the tooting whistles of the advancing flotilla were heard, the houses, sheds and stores near by poured forth hundreds. Where ten minutes before no one would have supposed an unusually large number of people were about, a crowd had gathered. Before the whistles began the policemen seemed to make up the majority of the spectators, but after the whistles were heard the policemen had their hands full keeping the eager crowds that rushed for the vaniage points from getting too near the declivity and started upstream, following her escort of points from getting too near the declivity

age points from getting too near the declivity that sheers to the railroad tracks.

Soon the flotilla could be seen coming in the distance. As the gayly bedecked vessels came abreast, the people began shouting. All the boats joined in a general tootling of their whistles opposite the tomb, and the Raileigh belched forth her salute of twenty-one guns to pay honor to the Nation's dead hero. At the same time, aerial bombs were sent up, and they seemed to make as much noise as the guns. The screaming of the whistles increased, and the people, forgetting all else, went cheering like mad. The Raileigh, in her grim-looking war paint, went up to the stakeboat and turned, and then repassed the tomb on her journey down to her anchorage.

CONSTANTLY INCREASING CROWDS.

CONSTANTLY INCREASING CROWDS.

It required seven minutes to make the turn When her nose was finally pointed downstream she slowly went ahead. Abreast of the tomb she again dipped colors in salute. The rain having let up a little by this time, there had been a large increase in the crowds along the river-

a large increase in the crowds along the riverfront and on the piers. As soon as she passed
the crowds rapidly melted away, and in a few
minutes the only traces to be seen were bananaskins and peanut-shucks
Off Thirty-fifth-st, the cruiser dropped her
anchor, and the parade was over. The pier
along here were black with people, the rain
having almost ceased. But the greeting given
to the first of Dewey's fleet to return to a home
port was not what New-York and the Nation
through New-York had desired to give. Had
the Raleigh arrived on Saturday, or had the
weather been better, the reception would have
been far different and far more satisfactory to
all. As it was, New-York's reception was cordial
and heartfelt.

CAPTAIN COGHLAN ON SHORE.

HE TELLS OF HIS TRIP, AND SAYS HE HAS A POOR OPINION OF AGUINALDO.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening Captain Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan disembarked from the Raleigh and took a cab for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Captain Coghlan engaged a suite of rooms. As soon as Captain Coghlan's presence was made known he was at once the centre of attraction.

When seen, Captain Coghlan said: "I am deeply sensible of the honor paid to me and the officers and crew of the Raleigh. I was sorry that the severe weather we encountered precluded the possibility of getting in on Saturday. when all the arrangements were made for the grand reception. Nevertheless, we all feel grateful for what was done. We feel honored and

"We were fifty-six days on the trip. In passing through the Strait of Gibraltar I met Admiral Camara. We left Admiral Dewey in excellent health. I wrote to him at every port we touched at.

in relating the battle of Manila Captain Coghlan talked in a modest manner. He went over the battle, now so well known, related the fact of the Raleigh being third in line, and seemed to feel a pride in the fact that his ship fired the first shot.

Captain Coghlan has a poor opinion of Aguinaldo. He said: "There is a mistaken idea prevailing in this country as to the ability and capability of Aguinaldo. He is a half-breed, illinformed and not nearly so bright and capable as he is represented as being. The proclamations said to be issued by him are the work of his secretary, an Englishman. He is arrogant and self-sufficient, and a very disagreeable person

Captain Coghian related several instances of captain Cognian related several instances of personal experience with Aguinaldo showing the arrogance and egotism of the man. Captain Cognian did not think that the trouble in the Philippines would last long. "A few more months," said he, "and the trouble will be about over."

Captain Coghlan expressed himself as greaty pleased at being once more in Amer-a, and said that no one could appreciate being home again so much as a man in the naval service. He was delighted in learning of the esteem the country had for the men who served with Dewey, and was loud in his praise of the Admiral.

said that the Raleigh made slow progress be-cause of the foulness of her bottom. He expects

to be in port about a week.

ON THE TRIP RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF TIME.

partly due to the difficulty in getting coal along-side the vessel in the Bermudas. Every one had been anxious to get away on Wednesday night, but sible, and she did not leave until early on Thursday morning. Captain Coghlan hoped, however, to make up for lost time by driving the ship along. but as soon as she cleared the island a strong westerly wind was encountered, which turned up a heavy sea. As a consequence it was found in sible to force her, and all Thursday and Friday she was run at reduced speed

About midnight on Friday the wind and sea went down, and the ship was sent along at a fourteen-knot gait. But even then ill luck followed her, for a guage-glass in one of the boilers blew out, filling the fireroom with steam and driving the firemen The controlling valve was located behind the boiler in a place difficult of access. Several attempts were made by the firemen to get into the fireroom, but they failed.

Finally a coal-passer named McFaun volunteered Finally a coal-passer named McFaun volunteered to attempt it. Warned of the danger by the engineer, he still persisted, so he received permission to try. Futting a bag over his head and providing himself with a long wire with a hook at the end, he entered the steam-filled room from above on top of the boiler. Lying on his face he could just reach the spokes of the valve, where with his bent wire quietly and coolly he worked the wheel around until the steam was cut off. McFaun escaped with a few slight burns. The night before the battle of Manila Bay a similar accident occurred on the Raleigh, and this same McFaun crawled in and shut off the steam at great personal risk. The temporary disablement of the boiler caused the loss of much valuable time, which delayed the Raleigh's arrival until midnight.

which delayed the March 18 a succession Since leaving Gibraltar on March 18 a succession of heavy westerly gales were encountered. The ship, while rolling and pitching heavily, behaved splendidly.

OFFICERS OF THE RALEIGH.

LIST OF MEN WHO ARE AT PRESENT SERV. ING ON THE CRUISER.

The following are the officers serving at present Captain-JOSEPH B. COGHLAN

Lieutenant-Commander-THOMAS S. PHELPS, jr., ex-Lieutenants-Will-LIAM WINDER! navigator, HUGH ROUMAN and CARY MORGAN. Ensigns-H. A. PEARSON, F. L. CHADWICK, and

Chief Engineer-JAMES ENTWISTLE Passed Assistant Engineers-A. S. HALSTEAD and W.

Assistant Engineers J. R. BRADY, P. NEAL, H. N. son-E. HARRISON MARSTELLER. Passed Assistant Surgeon-J, MILLER MOORE, Lieutenant-T. C. TREADWELL, U. S. M. C. Carpenter-T. E. BILEY. Gunner-G. D. JOHNSTON. Boatswain-E. J. NORCOTT.

Pay Clerk-H. LAZELL. CAREER OF THE RALEIGH.

THE PART SHE TOOK IN THE OPERATIONS AT MANILA

The Raleigh was the third ship in Admiral Dewey's line when he entered Manila Bay early on the morning of May I, with the Olympia leading and the Baltimore second. The same relative positions were maintained all through the battle,

Spanish vessels at Cavité, which bore on her port oow. She then opened fire, said Captain Coghlan in his report, with her one 6-inch rapid-fire gur nounted forward, and immediately afterward with the 5-inch guns along her side, in succession, as fast as they would bear upon the enemy. 6-pounder and other guns of the secondary battery did not seem to reach the Spanish ships, so the fire was soon stopped and not used again until

the distance had considerably lessened.

At 11:20 a. m., when, after the intermission, the signal to re-engage was given, the Raleigh started ahead full speed in an endeavor to keep up with the flagship. But even by using her reserve speed this was found to be impossible, and, "falling be-hind all the time," says Captain Coghlan, "I cut across to gain line abreast of Cavité Battery, just as the flagship passed the Baltimore at that port, At noon in obedience to a signal the Raleigh tried to get into the inner harbor to destroy such of the enemy's vessels as were left, but she only twenty feet of water there-too sheal for her draught-and had to withdraw. While attempting to get inside, however, she used her battery upon Spanish vessel at anchor, supposed to be Don Antonio de Ulica, and continued firing until "Not being able to find a chan nel further inside and everything in sight having been destroyed," says Captain Coghlan, "this ves sel, at 1:30 p. m., withdrew, and later anchored near the flagship." The captain reported to the Ad-miral that every officer and enlisted man on board the Raleigh had behaved splendidly and done his "Their conduct," he said, "was bewhole duty.

ONLY ONE SHOT FOUND HER

There were no casualties whatever on board th Raleigh, and the ship was struck only once. whaleboat above her water-line, and then glanced along the chase of the starboard 6-pounder gun on the Raleigh's poop. The gun was not injured, and the damage to the whaleboat was so slight that it was easily repaired. The vessel was in as good condition after the fight as she had been before it and "without any preparation," said the captain, could have fought it over again."

In the days and weeks succeeding the battle the Raleigh, like the other ships, was assigned by Admiral Dewey to various special duties looking toward the complete destruction of whatever Spanish works remained in and near Manila Bay ar and south of the city. She was the vessel which received the surrender of the fortifications and troops on Corregidor Island. With another ship of Manila, where a force of insurgents under Aguinaldo was holding a party of four hundred Span iards trapped upon an island. The Spaniards were able to defend themselves in their position but could not leave the island. The two American vessels compelled them to surrender, and turned them over to the insurgents. Until she left Manila for home the Raleigh was engaged in the patrol duties which have occupied the squadron

She was detached and sent home to have ertain needed alterations made. The main object of these is to give her a greater coal-carrying power. She has been regarded almost ever

ing capacity, to correspond better with her steaming power. She has been regarded almost ever since she was built as a vessel which was defective in this respect. The utmost amount of coal that she can carry is 556 tons. If she travelled at the rate of eighteen knots (she made nineteen on her trial trip) she would use this stock up in five days; at fourteen knots it would has her only twelve days; at ten knots thirty-six days, and at the slow rate of eight knots thirty-six days, and at the slow rate of eight knots flity-two days.

The Raleigh is classed as a warship of the second rate. She is a protected cruiser of 3,213 tons, with engines of 10,000 horse-power. She is 200 feet long and 42 feet wide at her greatest breadth, and draws is feet of water. She is driven by means of twin scrows, but is rigged besides as a two-masted schooner, having a stread of sail of more than seven thousand square feet. Her foremast has a barbeited military top for machine guns, of which she carries two of the Colt type. Her main battery consists of the 6-inch rapid-fire guns. In her secondary battery are eight 6-pounders, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and one 3-inch rapid-fire field gun. She has, besides, two torpedo tubes, and carries six Whitchead torpedoes. Her fighting force in the battle of Manila Bay consisted of 220 officers and men.

It was just seven years ago, on March 31, 1802, that the Rafeigh was launched at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, where she was built. At that time she was still, of course, far from being completed. When she went into commission her first commander was Captain Merriil Miller, now in charge of the receiving-ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He assumed command on April 17, 1894, and kept it until January 6, 1897, when the present commander, Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, succeeded him.

During Captain Miller's command, and for some

time after Captain Coghlan took charge of her,

the Raleigh was on the European station, in the Mediterranean. She left there at the first signs of coming trouble with Splin, and proceeded through the Suez Canal to the Asiatic station, where she rendezvoused at Hong Kong with the Boston, the Petrel, the Concord, and later the Baltimore, and became a part of the squadron under Dewey, the flagship being the Olympia.

Although the battle at Manila was the first fight of the Raleigh's career, her guns had been well tested at target practice, in which she had made remarkable records. When Rear-Admiral Bunce's squadron went to sea, about three years ago, the Raleigh, steaming twelve knots an hour, demolished all the targets set up at the 1,500 and 2,000 yard ranges. The performance frequently won from the flagship the signal "Well done, Raleigh." Captain Coghian is a Kentuckian. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in May, 1853, in time to see service in the latter years of the Civil War. As an ensign he was attached to the steam sloop Brocklyn, the flagship of the Brazil squadron. He was for two years on the steam sloop Brocklyn, the flagship of the Brazil squadron. He was made a lieutenant-commander in 1868, and was in charge of the steam sloop Richmond, on the European station, from that year until 1871. For the next seven or eight years he served in various places—on the North Atlantic and Asiatic stations, and at the Hydrographic Office. In 1882 he became a commander, and was on the Pacific station with different vessels, and at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and then Lighthouse Inspector until 1897, when he took command of the Raieigh. He had received his commission as captain in November, 1896. coming trouble with Spain, and proceeded through the Sucr Canal to the Asiatic station, where the

TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO DEPARTMENT HEADS.

Washington, April 16 .- By direction of the President, Mr. Meiklejohn, the Acting Secretary of War, has issued the following instructions to the milltary authorities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philip-

pines:

First—The President directs that Guanica shall be made a subport of Porto Rico. It is said to be one of the best natural ports in the Island of Porto Rico, and merchants and planters estimate the exports from the district it serves in sugar and coffee alone at \$3,000,000 annually, while the imports are estimated at almost as large a sum.

Second—The President directs that articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of the Philippine Islands exported to a foreign country and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, and or which no drawback or bounty has been allowed, shall be admitted free of duty.

bounty has been allowed, shall be admitted free of duty.

Third—Any merchandise found on any vessel entering a Cuban port which is not included in the vessel's manifest shall forfeit an amount equal in value to the merchandise not manifested. All such merchandise belonging to or consigned to the officers or crew of the vessel is likewise forfeited unless not the result of fraud or collusion. In such case the master may be allowed to correct his manifest by means of a post entry. Should any package or article named on the manifest be missing on the arrival of the vessel the master is compelled to pay a penalty of \$1\$ a ton measurement, unless the deficiency shall be satisfactorily explained or account-

ficiency shall be satisfactorily explained or accounted for.
Fourth-Bricks, glazed or unglazed, for building purposes, as well as undressed common pine lumber, shall be admitted into all Cuban ports duty free. Articles of fire clay introduced into the Island shall pay only 20 cents per 100 kilos. This is to encourage the erection of residences by the Cubans.
Fifth-The duty on crude salt shall be 20 cents and on manufactured salt 20 cents a hundred kilos.
Sixth-Inventors and owners of patents shall have the same protection in the several islands under the military government of the United States. The order specially refers to owners of patents, including design patents, which have been issued or shall hereafter be issued, as well as to owners of trademarks, prints and labels which are duly registered in the United States Patent Office, according to the laws of the United States relating to the grant of patents and to the registration of trade-marks, prints and to the registration of trade-marks, prints and labels.

The order further provides that an infringement

The order further provides that an infringement of the rights secured by the lawful issue of a patent or by registration of a trade-mark, print or label shall subject the guilty person or party to all of the liabilities created and imposed by the laws of the United States which relate to such

It is provided, however, in such cases as are above mentioned that a duly certified copy of the as the American vessels passed up and down in front of the Spanish fleet, pouring in their broadsides in continuous thunder and with deadly effect. At 5 o'clock the squadron was nearly abreast of the city of Manifa, and the flagship was just turning to pass down toward Cavité.

A few misutes later the onward course of the ships brought the Raleigh within range of the

LAWTON BACK AT MANILA.

HE PREPARES FOR ANOTHER IMPOR-TANT EXPEDITION.

SEVERAL THOUSAND INSURGENTS MASSED NEAR PASIG-CHINAMEN FLEE FROM

THEM TO MANILA. Manfia, April 17, 10:50 a. m.-Major-General Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay district re-embarked last evening, anchored for the night at the head of the river Pasig, and reached Manila this morning, bringing all the

men and the captured insurgent boats. Its objects, namely, the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power throughout the lake region, have been attained.

General Lawton in mediately began preparations for an important expedition on land. There has been no fighting on the lake for

three days. Manila, April 16.-During the absence of Major-General Lawton's expedition to the Santa Cruz district, on the southeastern side of Laguna de Bay, the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near Pasig, and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left the town owing to their fear that the rebels, on re-entering it, would wreak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

AN OFFER TO AGUINALDO. SIXTEEN HUNDRED FILIPINO PRISONERS IN EXCHANGE FOR SPANIARDS.

Madrid, April 16.-General Rios, Spain's prin cipal commander in the Philippines, telegraphs that Major-General Otis has granted him a safe conduct for his chief of staff and another officer whom he is sending to Aguinaldo, with a letter demanding the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the name of humanity and international law. In the event of a refusal the commissioners will ask Aguinaldo for a definite decision, in order that they may acquaint the civilized world with his attitude. General Rios has empowered them to offer to surrender to Aguinaldo sixteen hundred Filipino prisoners, who have been placed at the Spanish commander's disposal by General Otis.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATOR.

San Francisco, April 16.-The United States transport Senator has arrived from Manila. She brought only three returning soldiers, Lieutenant E. B. Finley, 1st California; Lieutenant F. A. McCall, 1st Idaho, and Quartermaster's Clerk R. Sanford.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES. Washington, April 16 .- The War Department to

night has received the following from General Otis: Casualties not heretofore reported: Third Artillery, April 13, Company H, Sergeant JOHN L. LANG: Company L. Private E. S. ROFERT. First North Dakota, Company C. Corporal I, DRIS-

COLL, Wagoner J. PETER TOMPKINS, Privates AL-FRED ALMEN and WILLIAM G. LAMB: Company I. Musician GEORGE SCHNELLER.

WOUNDED. First Washington, April 9, Company D. Corporal "CAL" WELLBONE, hip, slight. April 13, Company H, First Lieutenant EDWARD E. SOUTHERN, forearm, severe; First Sergeant JOHN J. CARLTON, leg. slight. enty-second Infantry, Company K, Private ROBERT

H. HALEY, forearm, moderate, drteenth Minnesota, April 11, Company C, Private CHARLES STILL, knee, slight; Company D. CHARLES CONLEY, clavicle, slight; April 12, Company E. Corporal ROBERT KELLCHER, leg. severe.

Pirst Montans, April 13, Company B, Private JOSEPH A. .WRIGHT, thigh, severe-

A. WRIGHT, thigh, severe.

Third Artillery, April 2. Company K. Lieutenant CONRAD H. LANZA, leg. moderate; Privates RALPH GOLDEN, cheek, severe; Company L. HENRY V. TJARNELL, thigh, severe; GEORGE C. SAMPLES, cheek, slight; ROBERT MOLES, mod, sight.

First Nebrasks, Marph 26. Company H. Private DEEDS DORSBORG, abdomen, alight; March 28. Company F. Private ORA ROSI, side, slight; March 29. Company C. Private JESSE PAIRD, band, slight; Company E. EDWARD MATTHEWS wrist, slight; Company K. WILLIAM L. GILBERT Hele, slight; Company K. WILLIAM L. GILBERT HERBERT RASMUSSEN, thigh; severe; Company E. Private HERBERT RASMUSSEN, thigh, severe; Company E. Private PRANK A. GRAHAM, leg. slight; Pourteenth Infantry, Company A. Private MOSES P. RICHARD, thigh, severe.

R. JOHNSON, htp. severe. Second Oregon, March 15, Company A, Second Lieutenant J. A. YOUNG, foot, serious. First North Dakota, Company I, Private HERBERT FILES, axilla, severe.

DEATHS FROM SICKNESS

Deaths since last report: Smallpox-April 5. DANIEL S. NOBLE, recruit. 18th Infantry; April 9. NATHANIEL J. PRICKETT, private, Cempany G. 23d Infantry; April 11. JULIUS HOHFELD, corperal, Cempany N, 4th Infantry; April 13, ALGERNON GARDNER, private, Cempany G, 4th Infantry; JOHN TURNER, private, Cempany H, 51st Iowa. Typhoid fever-April 8, CHARLES KAISER, corporal,

Fever (undetermined)—April 14, CHARLES ECHELS, private, Company B, 1st South Dakota. private, Company B. 1st South Dakota.

Dyseniery—April 13, ALBERT N. WITAKER, sergeant, Company A, 1st North Dakota.

Suicide—April 12, GEORGE BRIGGS, private, Company G, 1st Wyoming Infantry; real name Herry D. Wicks.

VOLUNTEERS UNWILLING TO RE-ENLIST. Washington, April 16.-The desire of the volun teers to return to this country is evidenced in a report which shows that of those to whom has been offered opportunity to re-enlist, with the offer of a bonus in travel pay of over \$500, only about 7 per cent will accept. The volunteers, it is stated, desire to come home by organizations instead of desire to come house of individual sol-individually. Some discharges of individual sol-dlers have been brought about by Congressional pressure, but as a rule General Otis has been dis-approving all applications for discharges, except in the case of sick or wounded and disabled soldlers.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

SLIGHT GAIN SHOWN LAST WEEK RETAINED-REPRESENTATIVE HILBORN STILL SERIOUSLY ILL.

Washington, April 16.-Vice-President Hobart is holding the slight gain shown last week. He is able to partake of more hearty food, sits up about a half-hour daily now in his room and is a cor stant reader of newspapers. At his home it is stated that he may be able to go out for a short drive in about ten days if he continues as a present. He will remain here until some time in May, and then, if his health permits, will go to Lake Champiain, near Plattsburg, for the summer. Representative Hilborn, of California, who is dangerously ill at Garfield Hospital here, showed no material change to-day.

INTERNATIONAL RACES IN PARIS. Paris, April 16.-The first great blcycle match of the season came off to-day at the Parc des

In the fifty-mile race Walters, of England, won in 1 hour, 34 minutes and 43 seconds, lowering the record made in 1896 by A. D. Frost, of London whose time was 1 hour, 34 minutes and 45 4-5 sec onds.
Digeon, the Frenchman, was second, and "Tom"
Linton, of Wales, third, J. Frank Starbuck, of
Philadelphia, abandoned the contest midway.

THE RUBBER TRUST BUYS A PLANT. Trenton, N. J., April 16.—The Empire Rubber Company's plant, of this city, has been sold to the United States Rubber Goods Manufacturing Com-pany, a syndicate organized some months ago for

pany, a syndicate organized some months ago for the purpose of consolidating all leading concerns of the country engaged in the manufacture of mechanical rubber goods. The Empire's principal product are rubber hose and bicycle tires.

Mr. Skirm, the owner of the majority of the company's stock, says negotiations are pend-ing between representatives of the United States Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the owners of other concerns in this city for the pur-chase of their plants.

CHAMPION DOUBLE KICKER. Columbus, Ohio. April 16.-The world's record for double kick was broken last night by D. C. Briggs, of Columbus, who made 7 feet 34 igches.

TO A PRACTICAL USE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Weary Watkins—What is this here Christian Science—the science of gittin' rich 'thout gittin' into jail?

Hungry Higgins—That's one of 'em, but this here other. I take it, is a sort of disease. If you're sick you jist say you're well, and you are.

"I wonder if a guy could learn to git drunk on that system?"

PURSUING CUBAN BANDITS.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS SENT AFTER THE MARAUDERS BY MAJOR-GEN, LEE,

NEED OF STERN MEASURES RECOGNIZED-THE

NEW CUBAN SUPREME TRIBUNAL. Havana, April 16.-Detachments of the 7th Cavalry, led by Captain Brewer, Captain Sickle and Lieutenant Tompkins, were sent after the bandits last night by Major-General Lee into the districts they have been terrorizing. The operations against them are under the general direction of Major Dougherty, the American commandant at Guanajay. The cavalrymen have Cubans as guides. Four bands of Cubans from the camps of General Mayia Rodriguez and General Delgado are also out in pursuit of

The Regular cavalry detachments were sent toward Mariel, Punta Brava, Guayabal and the Toledo plantation, where the bandits are reported to have appeared. These points are vithin a district twenty-five miles square. General Delgado's men pursued a band which entered Toledo, but they were unsuccessful, owing to the fact that the American guard had strict orders not to let Cuban soldiers pass in without special authority. Delgado applied to General Lee for a permit, and Captain Sickle was ordered to accompany him, the Cuban leader saying that midnight was the best time to take the outlaws by surprise. When midnight came Delgado reported to Captain Sickle that an attack was not practicable, the Cuban soldiers having gone home, and there being no trace of bandits

All the detachments of the 7th Cavalry returned this evening from the hunt, with-the exception of the detachment under Captain Varnum. They report that they found no raiders and no traces of any. Lieutenant Caldwell, with half a troop, searched the Toledo canefields, into which a trail led, but nobody was

STERN ACTION NECESSARY,

The United States military authorities now ecognize the necessity of stern action, and of making prompt examples of offender, of this nature. Their depredations have been carried on in close proximity to many American troops, and if the outlaws are not caught their immunity may encourage others. The Cuban Army was full of hard characters. The Spanish guerillas also provided plenty of the material of which bandits are made. Fortunately the of which bandits are made. Fortunately the problem of catching these fellows is much easier than the Spanish attempt to capture Cubans under the old regime, because the country people, who suffer from brigandage, are ready to act as informers and guides. The Cuban soldiers themselves, who are much excited over the killing of their people at Caimito, seem willing to exert themselves sincerely.

To the Cuban General Pedro Diaz, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, was offered \$150 a month and the command of two hundred rural police in his province. He declined the proposi-

police in his province. He declined the proposipolice in his province. He declined the proposi-tion on the ground that the amount tendered was too small. Brigadier-General Henry C. Hasbrouck, commander of the Military Depart-ment of Pinar del Rio, raised the offer to \$200 a month. These figures General Diaz is con-sidering, and will probably accept. His force will be mounted, each private receiving \$30 a month and providing his own equipment.

THE CUBAN SUPREME COURT.

The decree constituting the Supreme Court has been prepared with elaborate care by Senor Lanuza, Secretary of Justice in General Brooke's Advisory Cabinet, and, after thorough consideration by the Cabinet, is ready to be promul-gated. It establishes a tribunal of last appeal in civil and criminal proceedings, vesting the new body with full jurisdiction over such cases as formerly went for final decision to Madrid. The personnel of the court has not yet been an-nounced, but the tribunal will consist of a presi-dent of a splars of \$5000 (American), and of

nounced, but the tribunal will consist of a president, at a salary of \$6,000 (American), and of six associate justices, at salaries of \$5,500. The Attorney-General will receive a salary of \$5,750. The 9th Illinois Volunteers and the 2d Artillery were reviewed to-day by Governor-General Brooke, General Lee and General Gomez. The parade took place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There were nine hundred and forty men in the ranks, the last of the Seventh Corps, and they made an admirable showing. General Lee, in the farewell order which he read, said, among other things, that it had been the purpose of President McKinley to assign to the Seventh

the farewell order which he read, say, other things, that it had been the purpose of President McKinley to assign to the Seventh Corps the duty and honor of leading the assault upon Havana, had that been necessary.

After the parade General Gomez and his daughter paid a visit to General Lee. Señorita Gomez will return to Santo Domingo this week, but her father will probably remain here indefi-

The work of building the barracks for the Regulars at Camp Columbia has not yet been Nothing has been built thus far except begun. Nothing has been built thus far except the framework of the stables.

The morgue officials report that the body of the soldier who was killed in the fight with the police at the docks has been identified by Pri-vate Niles, of Battery G, 2d Artillery, as that of Private Frank Rush, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, who had been missing since Sunday

SANTIAGO'S NEW GRIEVANCE. RENEWAL OF BRIGANDAGE FEARED AS THE RESULT OF AN ORDER BY

GENERAL BROOKE. Santiago de Cuba, April 16.-Governor-General Brooke's order abolishing import duties for municipal benefit and licenses will decrease the municipal revenues, it is estimated, 50 per cent Its effects will be the closing of the public schools and the stopping of all public improve-

This, at all events, is the prediction of the local press, which denounces the order as a "return to the Spanish system," and which claims that the methods of taxation substituted by General Brooke open the way to easy evasion

Sefor Bacardi, the Mayor of Santiago de Cuba, started for Havana to-day to protest against the new arrangement, as it is feared that there will be a renewal of brigandage as the result of stopping work on public improve-

The Nautical Club regatta to-day was a brill-

A WIFE-BEATER CRUELLY PUNISHED. Corry, Penn., April 16 (Special).-News was received in this city this afternoon that Henry John-son was taken from his home at West Spring son was taken from his home at West Spring Creek, ten miles south of this city, carly last Thursday morning by a band of masked men. He was carried to the woods near by and stripped and, after being tied to a tree, was whipped until he lost consciousness. When they had completed their work the whitecaps laid Johnson on the ground and left him. Johnson upon recovering consciousness succeeded in crawling to his home. Although badly injured, he will recover. The neighbors had given Johnson warning to stop beating his wife, but all to no purpose.

GERMAN VIEW FROM APIA

PARTISAN ESTIMATE OF THE CONSULS ACTION.

DEFENCE OF MATAAFA-CRITICISM OF ENG-LISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS-

ATTACK CALLED BRUTAL Washington, April 16.-A correspondent in this city for a leading German newspaper has received an interesting letter from Apia concerning events there in March, as viewed entirely from the German side of the question. The letter was written by a promi ent German, and is of interest in that it gives the German view of the state of things now existing in the Samoan Islands. The letter begins with a con

ays the letter, was given to the Germans, and the German Consul-General is still waiting for the off tal communication of the beginning of the bom bardment. The commander of the German warship phia only a quarter of an hour after the fire had vicinity of the town had no opportunity to take any measures for their safety, and were not aware of what was going on until shrapnel exploded in their neighborhood. It is due, continues the letter, only to a merciful Providence that no white was killed vounded.

German Trade and Plantation Company, on the afternoon of March 15. six shells fell near the house. One struck through the roof of the veranda and rent the floor on the spot where scarcely a minute before the manager of the plantation, Herr Tiedemann, had stood with an overseer. The same afternoon three bombs were thrown

upon the Voca Mountain, south of Apia, where the French mission has a school for native children, one shell falling down close to the house of the Fathers and another exploding near the house of

On March 16 a shell fired from the Philadelphia ulate, wrecking a part of it. This, it is stated, taught the firing parties to use more caution. SEARCHING PARTY LANDED.

in the rear, the letter says, were searched by ac Anglo-American landing party, strengthened by about a hundred friendly natives under the com-mand of Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise. The expedition landed in the Mataute quarter of the town, before the house of a wealthy French mer nen occupied the house of the Frenchman and battered down, under the eyes of the English officers, doors and windows and, the letter asserts. helped themselves freely to whatever from the tores they could in the hurry lay hands upon. Then the grounds were searched, though in vain, for Mataafa warriors. The letter follows up this statement with a bitter and sarcastic personal

It then proceeds to enumerate the reasons that led to the establishment of the provisional govtions of Samoa had been brought about. The lette

In the mean while the provisional government, under the able leadership of Mataafa, had main-tained such order and security as under no former government. Everybody felt secure of his life and government. Everybody feit secure of his life and property, the copra production in the country commenced again and there were signs of prosperous times coming back to the white traders. Nobody who represented material interests wanted a change of the existing conditions, the British Consul and his aid, Captain Sturdee, of course excepted, who, in order to give vent to their dissatisfaction and to demonstrate the alleged insecurity, maintained a strong guard in the British Consultae and did not give shore leave to the crews of the warships, not to speak of other ridiculous measures.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL KAUTZ

On March 6 the Philadelphia, under Admiral Kautz, arrived here, when the fate of the pronal government was sealed. Admiral Kautz did not think fit to try to get a just picture of the Samoan situation by extending his inquiries as far as possible. Chief Justice Chambers, who through his partial judgment is principally responsible for the present troubles, the English Consul Maxse and Commander Sturdee were his crown witnesses. Many Germans well informed on the conditions of the country, and more particularly the German Consul-General, were from the beginning not considered. The American Consul-Genera, did not deem it worth while to give to the matter a serious thought, and complexently acquiresced in the proposals of Maxse and Sturdee. On March 11 a conference of the three consuls with the Admiral took place on board the Philadelphia, when the German Consul protested with due energy against the pian of the Admiral to expel and completely dissolve the provisional government and use to this end the whole force of the men of war. In vain the German representa-

expel and completely dissolve the provisional government and use to this end the whole force of the men of war. In vain the German representative explained to him that the country was in a condition of perfect tranquility and that there were no reasons why they should not quietly wait for the decision of the treaty Powers. On March 12 Admiral Kautz issued his proclamation and did not hesitate to state in the Samoan text that all Consuls were agreed as to the proceeding against the provisional government.

The German representative, firmly resolved not to have the German warship Falke participate in the impending butchery, issued his counter-proclamation. The Matasfa men were not allowed the least time for consideration. They evacuated Mulimun, the seat of the provisional government, on Monday, March 13, but were already shot upon when they, on municipality. In order to frighten the Matasfa men still more, all Tanu men, though very little inclined to fight against their own people, were armed by the English with rides and pienty of ammunition.

DEATH OF MARINES.

Among the victims of the present fighting are also five brave marines, and it is a pity to say that if not all, yet most of them, have lost their lives through the bullets of their own comrades. That

munition.
Of course, as was to be expected, the anti-German elements in Samoa are already now at work to make the German Consul responsible for everything, on the ground that he, by refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Americans and English, encouraged the Mataafa men to resistance. This charge is easily refuted. A procedure of such brutality as that at present being enacted against Mataafa is contrary to all laws of humanity and civilization, and ought to have been rejected at the start by the unanimous vote of all the Consuls. How the tragedy of Mataafa and his followers will end is not difficult to predict. If the governments of England and America do not put in time a stop to the action of their representatives here, they will have on their hands the blood of a goodhearted people driven to death and destruction in maintaining its ancient laws and customs.

Washington, April 16 .- Official German circles Washington. April 16.—Official German circles here are amused at the news from China which ascribes to Emperor William the intention to make his brother Henry a German king on Chinese soil. The statement is characterized as a wild and baseless invention, and the same, it is announced on the highest authority, can be said of the alleged interview published by the Paris "Soir" and sent to some American newspapers, quoting the first secretary of the German Embassy in Paris as saying that the Americans must take the responsibility for all that has happened in Samoa, and that they, intoxicated by their victories over the Spaniards, consider themselves a military nation of the first rank.

W. & J. Sloane

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS WITH WALL PAPERS TO MATCH

NEW AND EXQUISITE CURTAINS IN DAINTY PATTERNS. BRILLIANT EFFECTS IN CRETONNE HANGINGS WITH EM-BROIDERED EDGES. SILK TAFFETAS TO HARMONIZE WITH WALL DECORATIONS. EVERYTHING IN EFFECTIVE DRAPERIES

plaint that no regard whatever is shown by the The bombardment had been announced to begin

exploded too soon, and a nineteen-pound piece of it was thrown into the building of the German Con-

On March 18 a part of the town and the grounds attack of Captain Sturdee.

ernment, which, it is said, was to remain in axistence until an agreement of the signatory Powers regarding the future form of the political condicontinues:

through the bullets of their own comrades. That such things may happen, is only too easily explained. Officers and crews in consequence of the continued guard and patrol service, overexercised and nervous, lost the rest necessary for the handling of firearms. If a leaf rustles in the night, if an animal moves, immediatelythe guns and arms are fired; in short there is an incredible waste of ammunition.

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